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ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George F. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars a total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours, truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars' (\$10,000.) insurance for ten years for nothing.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE publication of the names of persons on the pension-lists of the national Government is a step which should have been taken long ago ; but even now it is not too late to be very useful. There is good reason to believe that millions of dollars every year are extracted dishonestly from the Government in this shape ; and the exposure of the lists to public gaze may lead to the detection and punishment of the grossest offenders. The Grand Army of the Republic might render signal service in this work, and the newspapers of every locality should reprint the lists of those pensioners who are supposed to belong to it. The relation of the pensioners to the Government is not confidential ; no one has a right to complain when it is exposed to publicity. And the honest recipients of pensions have every reason to desire to be separated from association with the rascals who have no claim to Government recognition.

THE arrival of Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE in this country is an event of national importance. For the first time, one of the heads of a great department of the English Government has come to see what Americans have made of their opportunities for the development of the traditions of law and government we have inherited from England. Judge COLERIDGE represents the stem from which our whole system of law derives. The usages and precedents of the British courts and the rulings of their judges have become imbedded in American practice and form an indispensable element of our public life. Everywhere outside of Louisiana, where French tradition takes the place of English, the great unwritten tradition of the English common law constitutes the basis of legal practice. Our national and State Constitutions might be described as documents embodying a series of reaffirmations of that law, with amendments adapted to American conditions.

The Chief Justice has a farther interest for Americans as a member of an English family to which we are under great obligations. His father was the brother of the great poet, metaphysician and critic, whose influence even more in America, than in England, ushered in the new era of artistic production, just criticism and broader thought. It is by Americans that the memory of SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE and of his three notable children is especially revered ; and our guest will be not less welcome as of their kindred.

We understand that Lord COLERIDGE during his visit to Philadelphia will be entertained both by the bar and by the University.

OUR Irish fellow-citizens of the National League are about to begin an agitation of the question of the right of British capitalists to buy up large areas of American land, and withhold them from actual settlers until they can secure tenants. It is said that a committee of lawyers has been appointed to ascertain how much land in America is owned by persons who remain foreign subjects, and to publish widely the results of their inquiries. Immediately after the adoption of Free Trade in grain by the British Parliament (June, 1847), there was a movement of British capital to investment in Western lands, with a view to controlling the source of the British wheat-supply. It was frustrated by the organization of the Land Reform League, and the agitation which ended in the passage of the Homestead Law of 1861. Large districts of land thus held were abandoned or sold for taxes ; and the States helped the process by special taxes on lands taken up for occupation, but not brought under cultivation. Since the quantity of American land available for settlement under the Homestead Law has been reduced to a much smaller area, and our competition in the matter of supplying England with wheat has become much more serious, the attention of British capitalists—aristocrats and others,—seems to have been diverted once more in this direction. It is said that several members of the London

bar devote their attention entirely to managing purchases of American lands and the securing of titles. In several States where purchases have been made, the laws forbid aliens to own lands ; but it is charged that these laws have been evaded. The object of the League is to secure uniform and strict laws against such purchases in every State and Territory of the Union. It might urge the adoption into our system of the English rule of law which escheats to the Government the lands of a deceased alien. Even GEORGE PEABODY's model lodging-houses in London fell to the Crown at his death, and had to be restored to his executors by the act of the Queen.

Our land laws need a general revision. We need some provision to discourage the accumulation of great tracts in the hands of single owners or companies. We need special taxation on lands taken up, but not brought under cultivation. We need such a revision of the Homestead Law as will confine its benefits to *bond fide* settlers. As the law now stands, it is not unknown that four girls representing wealthy city families should make themselves legal owners of four homesteads by residing a few weeks in a shanty built at their junction, although they may never see that land again in their lives. It is by reforming the undeniable abuses of our land system that we shall best protect ourselves against the prevalence of wild and crude theories of land ownership, such as those that Mr. GEORGE ventilated once more before the Senate committee.

OUR Free Trade friends are happy over the appearance of an omniscient witness before the Senate Committee on Labor Troubles, who says that five-sixths of the operatives in New England would be glad to see an end of the protective tariff. How any man under the heavens can tell what five-sixths of these operatives think on the subject, we are not told ; but we certainly should have some assurance on this point, before we accept this evidence as trustworthy. The evidence furnished by the votes of the working-people in New England seems to point the other way.

The cotton and woollen industries of New England, it is alleged, owe their present embarrassment to an overproduction which is ascribable to the protective tariff, and which can be relieved only by a return to a Free Trade policy as a means of effecting large exports of their products. We again miss the logical *nexus*. How is Protection to be held responsible for overproduction in America, when it is just as marked in these industries in England under Free Trade? And if England, with all the advantages for export which the Free Trade policy furnishes, cannot relieve her market of its surplus of cottons and woollens, how is the adoption of that policy to do this for us?

That we overproduce either woollens or cottons, is not true. If we did, we should cease to import these goods from Europe. That we overproduce the lower grades of both, is quite true ; and the remedy is to be found, not in destroying the protective tariff, but in giving a wiser direction to the capital invested in the woollen and cotton industries. But, as Mr. STEBBINS says, "Protection is not a panacea." It does not teach men prudence any more than does Free Trade.

THE establishment of a parcels post as a branch of the English post-office system has suggested a similar extension of our own postal system. Before taking such a step, it may be well to ask ourselves on what ground of principle it can be defended, and whether it might lead us by force of logic. That the Government could carry parcels for us more cheaply and quickly than the express companies do, is no reason for its undertaking the business. There are a thousand things which it could do for us cheaper and better than they are done by private enterprise, but which it should let alone. It could give us a better system of life insurance than the companies do ; yet nobody outside of Prince

BISMARCK's clique in Germany proposes that. It could manage the food supply of our cities, the dispensing of drugs, the sale of intoxicants, and the like, better than is now done. But we are content to have it circumscribe its activities so as to exclude all these. In the matter of the post-office and the postal telegraph, Government interference or control is reasonable, because it is essential to the social and political well-being of the nation, and even to the management of Government affairs, that there should be the swiftest possible communication between each part of the country and the rest; and wherever private enterprise cannot and will not furnish this society must take care of itself. But the carrying of parcels is quite another matter. It is defensible on no higher consideration than the public convenience; and public convenience is not one of the ends for which Governments exist. We venture to doubt whether unmixed good will result from the establishment of the parcels post anywhere. It will stimulate the disposition to pass by local dealers in all kinds of articles, and to resort to the great establishments in the large cities. If this were a matter of getting better quality at a lower price in the cities, the decay of local trade might be regarded as offset by the purchasers' advantage. But it is by no means always so. There is a rural pride in mentioning that the article was gotten in London or Paris which is as strong a motive as is advantage to the pocket.

ONE of our contemporaries suggests that the English method of extinguishing public debts by the sale of life annuities might be employed in America also. As the national Government is not embarrassed by the difficulty of raising money to pay its debts, the suggestion is applicable only to the State and city Governments. But we do not see what even they would find worth following in the English example. Life annuities are an article of trade in the business community as much as is cinchona bark or manila matting. Why should any Government seek to pay off its debts by going into trade, rather than in the straightforward American way of calling in its matured bonds? Again, the offer of a life annuity, while embraced often by people who do right to buy it, is in general an appeal to individual selfishness. It offers a larger income for a few years, with the penalty of having nothing to leave to one's relatives at death. Now with three people out of five the bequeathal of their savings may be a means of giving unalloyed happiness, and of making life a little easier to survivors who have natural claims on them. If they refuse to regard this as a privilege, and determine to get for themselves all the good they can out of what they have, they are coming down to a lower moral level than if they resolved to make a distribution among those of their kindred who most need it. So long as private enterprise furnishes life annuities, nobody but the buyer is responsible for his decision. When the business is transferred to the Government, society seems to give a kind of public approval to the purchase. Besides this, all involved and roundabout methods of procedure are un-American. As a nation, we prefer that "straight line which in morals as in mathematics is the shortest distance between two points."

We find that we understated last week the present amount of the national debt of the United Kingdom. It is about £763,000,000, and at the proposed rate of extinction, £8,650,000 a year, the whole would not be paid until 1971. In the debate on the measure in the British Parliament, some of the Irish members objected to the further payment of the debt until some readjustment of Irish taxation has been effected. Mr. MITCHELL HEANY, a moderate Home Ruler who signed the Irish landlords' petition for relief, has been showing that Ireland has other grievances than the land question. Recent shifts in the incidence of taxation have increased the average of taxes collected in Ireland and reduced that average for England and Scotland. He regards this as one of the first questions that demand Governmental attention.

OUR contemporary, the *Evening Telegraph* of Philadelphia, in a paragraph whose adherence to candor we cannot strongly compliment (since it ascribes to our columns an "apology" and a "defence" which have not appeared in them), asks in conclusion:

"Will THE AMERICAN do us the favor next week to explain in clear and unequivocal language just what [Governor] PATTISON has done which merited the peculiar kind of criticism which STEWART undertook to bestow a few days ago?"

To which we reply: With pleasure. Governor PATTISON exposed himself to the public blame, as formulated in the criticism of Mr.

STEWART, by using his official authority and political influence to continue the Legislature in session indefinitely after the fact of a conclusive disagreement between the two houses had been fully established. This has been and is (1) wasteful of the public money, and (2) menacing and coercive as to the rights of the Legislature. This is our answer; and we add further that while the Governor had a right to reassemble the Legislature for the special purpose of considering the apportionments, as we have heretofore said, he has no right to attempt to force the judgment of the Legislature, or of either of its branches. Whether the Senate be right or wrong, it is no part of the function of the Governor to dictate its action. The people alone constitute the tribunal to whom a review of its deliberate and formal judgment can go.

GOVERNOR PATTISON had one plain course before him in July. This was to expedite as far as he properly could the action of the Legislature; to promote, if possible, an agreement between the two houses; to let the fact of agreement or disagreement be reached as soon as possible; and then to promote a prompt adjournment. But instead of that his advisers, assuming to speak in his name,—and they have not been disowned by him,—have persistently demanded the indefinite prolongation of the session, with the declared purpose of wearying out and breaking down the Senate to accept the judgment of the House. It has been a flagrant attempt to exceed the proper functions and powers of the Executive, and it has been accompanied with circumstances so pregnant with reasonable suspicion as to give edge to all the charges of the Governor's opponents, both within his party and without. The whole procedure has been a gross blunder, and none know the fact better than many Democrats who have seen the course of the "Administration" with regret and disappointment. Whether the mistake be due to one cause or another,—to the inclination of many members to draw ten dollars a day, or the ambition of gentlemen near the Executive chair, or to the idea that partisan success can thus be promoted,—the fact remains the same. What Mr. STEWART said of it should have been heeded and not flouted. His criticisms were in their nature, if not in every detail of form, a just review of the case.

MR. MACFARLANE, of Philadelphia, spoke with force and sense, according to his custom, in the State Senate on Wednesday, on the Congressional apportionment, exploding for the hundredth time, perhaps, the fallacy that the political arrangement of the districts must bear a precise proportion to the number of votes polled in the State by the two parties. To illustrate the case, he mentioned Iowa, where the vote of the Democrats in 1880 was one hundred and six thousand, as against the Republican vote of one hundred and eighty-four thousand. On the party division plan, out of the eleven districts in the State four should go to the Democrats and seven to the Republicans. But upon looking at the manner in which the votes of the parties are cast this is impossible. Out of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa in 1880, only five gave a Democratic majority, and these (Davis, Dubuque, Jackson, Johnson and Lee,) do not lie contiguously so as to be placed in one district. Dubuque and Jackson adjoin, but the others are widely separated. Nor do the whole five have a population equal to the proper ratio for a district. But, admitting that these could be placed together, what then? How are three other Democratic districts to be made, with not a single Democratic county remaining in the ninety-four composing the State?

THE New York State Committee of the Democratic party in arranging for the coming State convention has resolved that the New York delegation shall be chosen under the rules and within the lines of the organization known as the County Democracy. The Committee simply reaffirms the decision reached last year, and as the County Democracy is not a close organization, but is open to every Democrat who chooses to enroll himself, the decision is eminently fair. The rival Democratic organizations, Tammany and Irving Halls, are bodies which no self-respecting party would recognize, as they represent, not the Democrats of New York, but a selfish and corrupt ring organized for purposes narrower than those of the party. Yet they are so powerful that this adherence to a right decision was not expected, and its validity will be disputed before the convention by contesting delegations.

As matters stand, the Democratic voter in New York City is in a

better position than is the Republican voter. The latter can have no voice in the selection of the next convention, unless he first secures membership in the local ward association, made up, not of the rank and file of the party, but of intriguing politicians who use the association to secure factional ends. These ward associations are a little better than Irving or Tammany Halls, but much narrower in their organization than is the County Democracy. But the best elements of the Republican party in New York City must submit to disfranchisement within the party, while the worst among the Democrats will offer a resistance to an arrangement adopted to secure equal rights to every Democratic voter.

THE Governor of Maryland, Mr. HAMILTON, published on the 12th of the month just past a rather lengthy and very vigorous address descriptive of the political situation in that State. It would be an unjustifiable omission not to notice, even somewhat late, the character of the statements which he makes. In brief, he declares that the State is in bondage to "boss"-ism, that its affairs are directed in the service of political objects, that its finances are mismanaged, that its expenditures are excessive, and that the collected taxes are not honestly paid over. He goes much into details under all these heads, and gives figures at every step. If his statements are not correct, his specifications will have to be fully met in order to show their falsehood. On the whole, it is a very remarkable document to emanate from the Governor of the State, who has been put into the place which he holds by the suffrages of the dominant party, and who therefore must be in a situation to know the truth. Maryland has long been ruled and managed by political "operators." It has not descended to great depths of corruption, nor has the "boss"-ism under which it suffered been so stupid and so tyrannical as in some other States; but it has sadly needed the revival of a true and intelligent movement of reform, and Governor HAMILTON has certainly prepared the ground for such a work. Its further political movements will be worth attention.

As to the prospects of the Republicans in Maryland, ex-Postmaster-General CRESWELL spoke in a very hopeful way of them at the convention of Harford County on Tuesday. The prospect of carrying the Legislature he regarded as very encouraging, though he explicitly disavowed being a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and declared that he would not, under any circumstances, become a candidate for it; *i. e.*, for the seat (Mr. GROOME's,) next to fall vacant.

There appears to be, however, some stir of dissatisfaction amongst the colored Republicans. They have been holding conventions in Baltimore, and a colored independent State convention is to be held on September 13th. The appearance of the business is that some of those active in the movement want more "recognition."

THE political correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, WOODWARD, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the charges that Judge HOADLY bought his nomination, is, we are advised, a Republican, and not a Democrat. We may remark, too, that General DURBIN WARD's name in recent paragraphs on Ohio politics has by a misprint appeared once or more as "WARE."

THE friends of Mr. PENDLETON in Cincinnati, outraged at the manner the MCLEAN (Cincinnati *Enquirer*) faction "set up" everything against the Senator in the nomination of candidates for the Legislature from that county, held a meeting on Monday evening and took steps to put in the field an Independent Democratic ticket, to be composed of reputable men. One of the speakers, Mr. THEODORE COOK, is reported as saying that under the circumstances, "with the cloud of corruption overhanging the ticket already named, it would be much better to suffer honorable defeat, and give to the corrupting influences that moulded the ticket a lasting blow, than to succeed and hereafter bring discredit and dishonor on the party." These are brave and sensible words; and when the situation of any party is such as Mr. COOK describes the remedy is a fit one and usually the best.

MR. KASSON of Iowa has made up a table showing the local and State indebtedness of the country. The figures composing it are striking, and they have a decided importance with regard to present great questions. They may be thus summarily stated:

Total debt of States, \$259,964,045.

Divided as follows: New England States, \$49,950,926; Middle States (and District of Columbia), \$44,604,511; Western States, \$39,710,453; Southern States, \$125,728,155.

Total debt of cities and towns, \$765,875,258.

Divided as follows: New England States, \$146,304,767; Middle States, \$407,374,756; Western States, \$135,501,703; Southern States, \$76,696,032.

It appears from this that the local and State indebtedness of the country (aggregating in round figures \$1,026,000,000,) is scarcely less in magnitude than the national debt, and, as it bears a much higher average rate of interest, is in fact a heavier burden on the people. The fact is interesting and important, too, that while the proportionate size of the State debts is much larger in the South the municipal debts in the Middle and New England States are enormously the greater. Drawing conclusions from these facts, it seems that all sections are interested in such measures of finance as will preserve without waste all the sources of revenue, and that the opportunity of relieving local and State taxation (when the national debt burden shall be less onerous,) will be one welcome not only in the Southern but in the Northern States. If the former feel the weight of their State debts, the latter are still more burdened by their municipal debts.

THE prorogation of Parliament brought to an end another barren and unsatisfactory session. Once more the English method of Parliamentary government has been submitted to a severe test, and has not stood the test. The arrangement that the real executive shall be constituted of a committee of members of Parliament which shall depend for its continuance upon the good pleasure of the House of Commons, and shall be held responsible for all legislation of general interest, worked well enough so long as there were but two great parties and the dissentients from both were a mere handful. It has broken down since the Irish party organized for such a resistance to the course of legislation as is calculated to make the English rue the extinction of the Irish Parliament by the Act of Union. Even though Mr. GLADSTONE was returned in 1880 with a Liberal majority sufficient to outvote both the Conservatives and the Home Rulers, and was invested with novel and exceptional powers for the restraint of debate, he has not been able to overcome the resistance of a compact body of Irish members, led by a man who never loses his temper, and who watches every opportunity for criticism, obstruction and resistance. More than one measure of the session was defeated by Irish resistance,—notably the Irish Constabulary Bill, to extend the national police system to those Irish cities which still have a municipal police. And on the other hand the Irish party secured more legislation for Ireland than was given to any other single interest. If the bill to extend the suffrage in Irish boroughs was defeated in the Lords, yet Mr. GLADSTONE was forced to promise a still more comprehensive measure next session. If Mr. PARRELL's proposal for the amendment of the Irish Land Act was rejected at the opening of the session, yet before its close the Premier had to promise that he would give the matter early attention. The truth is that the Irish, both in and out of Parliament, are united and enthusiastic as is no other class in the British Islands. They know what they want, and they care very much about getting it. This is why they are a force in politics far out of proportion to the number of their representatives in Parliament.

The only important act at the close of the session was the passage of the Tenants' Improvement Act. The Lords had amended it so as to enable the landlords to contract themselves out of its operation; but when the Commons rejected their amendment they submitted.

IT is remarked by *The Pall Mall Gazette* as "a very curious fact, that, whereas so many English colonies ignore the example of the mother country and establish protective tariffs, there are French colonies beyond the sea which refuse to imitate the protective tariff of the republic, and stick to Free Trade. At Martinique and Réunion, foreign goods are admitted duty free, with the result that foreign traders are cutting out with ease the protected manufactures of France. The export of French drapery goods, for instance, to the three colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Réunion fell from £2,600,000 in 1860 to £1,300,000 in 1881. Naturally enough, the French exporter is as indignant at these Free Trade colonies as the British trader is with Canada and Victoria for their protective tariffs." It is only a few

months since the *Gazette* was quoting Mr. CARLYLE's remark that the French were the poorest colonists in the world, and that the success of the English in this department was equally marked. Perhaps it may find some explanation of the English success and the French failure in the fact that the English colonies show their purpose to build up their home industries by Protection, while the French colonies are content to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest of existing markets, instead of creating markets at their own doors.

"PARIS is worth a mass," said HENRI IV., when he abandoned the reformed faith to secure his succession to the French throne. "HENRI V.," who thought all France not worth a change in the color and pattern of a flag, has died on foreign soil, surrounded by recognitions of his pretensions to the throne of his ancestors. Had he agreed in 1873 to accept the tricolor as the flag of France, the reaction against the excesses of the Radicals and the Communists would have carried him to Versailles, and President MACMAHON would have accepted gracefully the position of first soldier in the support of the throne. The refusal gives us the measure of the man. He had the narrowness bred of exclusive education, of constant deference to his wishes and opinions, and of exile.

How his death will affect the royalist party in France, is not of practical importance. As HENRI V. held that the family was bound by the act of renunciation embodied in the Peace of Utrecht, he could not acknowledge the claims of a Spanish BOURBON to the throne of France. He therefore passed by the younger Don CARLOS, who otherwise would have been the nearest heir, and acknowledged the head of the house of ORLEANS as his successor in his pretensions to the throne. This unites the two monarchical factions under a single head; but the recent elections show that the republic is too deeply rooted in the regard of the French people to have anything to fear from the union of Orleanists with Legitimists.

If the republic were more feeble, Prince BISMARCK's organ, the *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung*, would be less irritable, and less disposed to hold it responsible for the disturbances in Spain. It is just the evidence of its solidity and its power that elevates it to the rank of a European danger in the great Chancellor's regard. With France as a republic, every throne on the Continent is less secure; for France still holds its exceptional position as the great exchange of ideas for Western Europe, and the republican party everywhere is more powerful and more audacious because France is a republic.

In this scolding-match, the English have shown the real drift of their sympathies by defending France. A French republic is much more to English liking than is a German or Spanish monarchy. Through seeing what one French dynasty after another can do for France, they are inclined to think that the French do best for themselves and for the world when they are not burdened with any. As a consequence, there has been a restoration of good understanding between France and England, and the Chancellor's scolding has improved the position of France in Europe.

It is suspected that the French advances in Asia have something to do with German ill-temper; but this is not likely. German interests in that quarter are slight. The French, if we may trust their despatches, have had a remarkable run of luck in Anam, the whole country having accepted a French protectorate and given the French possession of the ports in Tonquin after a single brush of fighting. But this success leaves them the Chinese to settle with, and LI-HUNG-CHANG is not on the southern frontier for nothing.

THE Australian colonies have been forced by the attitude of the home Government, in the matter of Queensland's annexation of New Guinea, to take some concert of action as regards their relations to the neighboring islands. It seems that the French penal colonies in the South Seas are very unpleasant neighbors, deportation, but not detention, being the rule applied to other than political convicts. To prevent their increase in number and to limit the mischiefs suffered from them, the Australians wish to extend and emphasize British authority in that quarter of the world. But England will not take the responsibility. Her god TERMINUS has gone as far as she thinks it wise he should go. In the Ionian Islands, the Transvaal and Afghanistan, he even has

retraced his steps. So the colonies must confederate for their common protection in this matter; and, as in America, their confederation will be a first step to independence. They already have called a conference.

BRAZIL is the only country on the American continent in which slavery still continues, and the Brazilian Government pays its "tribute to virtue" by being always just on the point of effecting its abolition. But in the Moslem countries of Africa and Asia slavery has taken deep root, and no efforts at its extirpation have succeeded thus far. Islam sanctions the enslavement of unbelievers by conquest as a means of their conversion. That the slave becomes a Moslem afterwards, does not liberate him. But the enslavement of Moslems—unless of Sonnees by Shiayees, or *vice versa*,—is forbidden. Again, the harem system of the Mohammedan countries demands a constant supply of slave women; and no interference from the foreigner is more resented than any that renders this traffic difficult or impossible. Consular reports to the British Government from Morocco show that slavery exists in that almost isolated kingdom in a revolting shape: "Men, women and children are hawked through the streets and sold at auction. There is no security against the separation of wives from husbands, or of children from parents; none for the chastity of the women, or their rescue from degradation; cruelty is not infrequent, and the only remedy is a change of masters." The British Government has appealed to the Emperor to consider whether the time has not come for him to put himself "on a level with other civilized rulers" by abolishing slavery in his dominions, assuring him that the change would be welcomed by the whole civilized world, and warning him that the position of Morocco as the only slaveholding people on the shores of the Mediterranean must make the retention of this great abuse "daily more intolerable in the eyes of all nations, whatever may be their religious creed." On some points of fact, His Moorish Majesty might challenge the accuracy of this appeal. But everyone will hope that it may have success, and the right the Italians have just given him may help to hurry him in this direction.

[See "News Summary," page 333.]

THE CASE OF THE OPPOSITION.

AS we draw near to another Presidential election, the time comes for the Democratic party as the party of opposition to give the country its reasons for a change in the national Administration. Independent Republicans are especially interested in the statement of these reasons. If the Democracy is to get a majority in 1884, it must procure it from the less firmly attached members of the majority which elected Mr. GARFIELD in 1880,—from those who acted with the Republican party then and at other times, but who on principle cannot consent to "belong to" any party. Of these Republicans, a sufficient number must support the Democratic candidate as they supported Mayor KING in Philadelphia, or must abstain from voting as when they permitted the election of Governor CLEVELAND in New York. It is to the voters of this class that our Democratic friends must address their reasons now, and to be worth anything they must be reasons such as this class is disposed to regard.

Thus far, the Democrats have presented no reasons which can move an Independent Republican to support their candidate in 1884. The one reason which they repeat with the most frequency is that which *The Sun* of New York sums up in the remarkably brilliant war-cry: "Turn the rascals out!" This means, we presume, that the Republican party has a monopoly of the political rascality of the country, and that its defeat in 1884 would be a transfer of the national Administration to a party of a distinctly higher moral type than that which now controls it. To Independent Republicans, this seems a rather remarkable statement as regards both its source and the locality in which it is uttered with so much confidence. *The Sun* is the organ through which Mr. DORSEY has been given access to the public ear in his handsome work of blackening Mr. GARFIELD'S memory. It is published in a city governed without interruption by Democrats, whose exploits have been from time to time a stench in the nostrils of mankind. Mr. DANA should not say too loudly: "Turn the rascals out!"; for his friends in the New York City and State Governments might well take it as personal and think he meant them. There is hardly any body of politicians in the country

who have such good reason to cock their ears when political rascality is spoken of. "JOHN," said an old Friend, "I will not say that thee lies; but if the mayor told me that he wanted to see the greatest liar in Philadelphia I would come to thee and say: 'JOHN, the mayor wants to see thee.'"

As to the difference in the moral level of the two parties, the country has ample means for a judgment. Thanks to our system of State government, the Democratic party is not in opposition in the sense of being everywhere excluded from power. It has all the Southern and border States in its control; it has New York, New Jersey and Indiana, and partly Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The means for an estimate of what it is and what may be expected of it are amply accessible. Has it anywhere made such a record as entitles its champions to appeal to its works during the past year, as proof that an Administration of especial purity might be expected of it, were it entrusted with national power? Certainly, it has done nothing of this sort in New York, or New Jersey, or Pennsylvania. What it is in Maryland, the Democratic Governor of the State has told us very recently. In Virginia, it has signalized its surrender to the party of repudiation and dishonor. In Kentucky, its complicity with crime and its mismanagement of the State finances are notorious. In Louisiana, it presents a spectacle of dishonor and disorder which is without parallel in America. In every Southern State, it has associated the name of the Commonwealth with dishonesty. In several, great and shameful thefts of the public money have been perpetrated by those it entrusted with power. In Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Missouri, it holds the honorable position of a party which is striving to reform the abuses of the liquor traffic. Everywhere else than in these four States, it appears as the champion of free whiskey, and appeals to that class of the population in hope of a victory which would remove restraints from a great source of moral mischief.

We do not claim that the Republican party is faultless in its administration of the State Governments entrusted to it. But it is a question of comparative merit, and Republicans may well challenge a comparison as regards the maintenance of public good faith, honesty and economy in the administration of public money, the diffusion of education, and the prevalence of good order among the people. And especially may they appeal to the evidence of the purpose and the ability of the Republican party to punish its own rascals, to put a stop to its own abuses, and to maintain the rights of the private citizen against the encroachment of "ring" rule. Except in Maryland, we see no evidence of a Democratic purpose to say of those within the party: "Turn the rascals out!"

When we pass from State to national politics, we are met by two great issues on which both parties have made and are making a record. We mean Civil Service Reform and Protection. The first of these appeals especially to Independent Republicans. It is they who have demanded this reform as a first step to the cleansing of national politics from aged but vigorous abuses. One Democratic name is associated most honorably with the reform. If Mr. PENDLETON had no other claim to a place in our national history, his introduction and consistent advocacy of the bill drafted by Mr. EATON would give him a claim to remembrance. But although the immediate purpose of the bill was to restrain Republican office-holders from using the appointing power, and from levying political assessments for the success of their own party, it was by Republican votes mainly that it was passed through both the Senate and the House. It was the Republican caucus, not the Democratic, which adopted it as a party measure. And since the measure became a law it has had the support of Republicans in office and distinctively of the Republican State conventions. In Mr. PENDLETON's own State, his advocacy of the measure has weakened his political influence. The recent contest in Cincinnati showed that Mr. MCLEAN, an open and persistent opponent of the reform, who has antagonized Mr. PENDLETON on this ground from the first, enjoys that control of the party which Mr. PENDLETON and his friends have lost; and when one solitary Democrat addresses a meeting of the party in that city in advocacy of the reform the fact is telegraphed over the country as a notable and exceptional event. Even the Atlanta *Constitution*, a Democratic paper of the very highest character, advises Mr. PENDLETON to "come out in a card and admit that his civil service law is a fraud, devised by Republicans for the benefit of Republicans." In our own State, the

Democratic State convention has told the country what it thinks of the matter in terms not to be mistaken. The Pennsylvania Democrats see no need for any reform in methods of appointment or tenure of office. They do not believe in these things. They want no Civil Service Reform beyond the election of good men—*i. e.*, Democrats,—to office; and they desire that these good men may be left as free as Democrats used to be to employ the power of appointment and removal for the benefit of the party. The exact words of their deliverance we printed in a recent issue, but this is their sense. In fine, whoever wishes to see the reform of the civil service which has been begun by the Republican party carried to completion, must dread the election of a Democratic President and Congress in 1884 as a great national calamity,

On the question of Protection, the Democrats are taking the line which the Northern wing of the party used to take on the question of slavery. They are facing north by south. The Ohio Democracy devised an ingenious formula which is thought to "cover all the ground on both sides of the fence;" and the other States—Kentucky, Virginia, even Pennsylvania,—are copying it. We should have expected something better from the "pig-iron" Democracy; but the interests of party tactics prevailed. Pennsylvania's approval is needed to make the new formula go down with the Protectionists, as that of Kentucky is to make it acceptable to the Free Traders. A mode of speech about the tariff which unites both Kentuckians and Pennsylvanians is held to be a master-piece. But it is not a master-piece; it is only a blunder. The American people are not to be deceived by a Delphic oracle which may be found to mean whatever proves most convenient in the future. Least of all will the Protectionist majority condone ambiguity where there should have been a clear and ringing declaration of principles, such as that which opens the platform of the Pennsylvania Republicans. Ambiguity is surrender in such circumstances; and Messrs. RANDALL, WALLACE, and their associates, must take the consequences of their surrender at the polls.

Furthermore, these neat formulæ no longer suit the posture of the times. The tariff question has taken a new shape. To-day, it may answer to make declarations in favor of a tariff which unites this and that feature; a year hence, the Democratic party must put itself before the country as supporting some definite plan for the readjustment of national income to national expenditure. There are three courses possible; which will it take? Will it go in for cutting down the tariff, or abolishing the duties on whiskey, or distributing the surplus among the States? On this point it is as disunited as it well can be. The distribution plan is that which is most in harmony with sound statesmanship and with the best traditions of the party. The abolition of internal revenue is preferred by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other States in which manufactures are an important interest. A "tariff for revenue only" commends itself to Democrats of the agricultural States. At any rate, 1884 will bring the Democrats to the parting of the ways, and will put an end to the neat ambiguities invented in Ohio for the evasion of a great issue.

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IGNORANCE.

IF it be safe and wise to rest free institutions on a bed of ignorance, then safety and wisdom are exemplified in the policy of the United States during the last decade. The body of the colored people of the South came from slavery into freedom at a step, and they brought with them the illiteracy of their condition. At the same time, they were granted the citizenship of men who had been free for centuries, and who had enjoyed by law and social usage every opportunity of fitting themselves to exercise the franchises of freedom. The condition of things thus brought about was, it was admitted, extraordinary and exceptional. The abrupt freeing of the slaves was justified upon moral grounds, and their enfranchisement was defended upon broad principles of equal rights; but no one who advocated either step failed to say that both must be strengthened and sustained by a diligent and general educational effort.

At the distance, however, of more than two decades from the emancipation proclamation, and of nearly a decade and a half from the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, an examination of the progress made discloses—what? That no progress has been made; that the efforts of private philanthropy, of State organization, and national prompting,

have been unequal to the task of education; that the mass of illiteracy thrown upon the Southern communities has not only not been rolled away, but has rolled backward upon them; that the situation generally is worse, rather than better. The figures of the census showed that from 1870 to 1880, in all the Southern States having a large colored population, except Virginia, the number of those who could not read and of those who could not write increased absolutely, and in many cases increased relatively. Let us look at these figures. The table given below shows, *as to persons over ten years of age*, (1) the respective numbers in 1870 and 1880 who could not read and who could not write, and (2) the relative per cent. which the illiterates in 1880 bore to the whole number in each State over ten years old. The table is as follows:

States.	Unable to read.		Unable to write.		Percent.	
	1870.	1880.	Per cent.	1870.	1880.	
Alabama, .	349,771	370,279	43.5	383,012	433,447	50.9
Arkansas, .	111,799	153,229	28.8	133,339	202,015	38.0
Florida, .	66,238	70,219	38.0	71,803	80,183	43.4
Georgia, .	418,553	446,683	42.8	468,593	520,416	49.9
Kentucky, .	249,567	258,186	22.2	332,176	348,392	29.9
Louisiana, .	257,184	297,312	45.8	276,158	318,380	49.1
Mississippi, .	291,718	315,612	41.9	313,310	373,201	49.5
North Carolina, .	339,789	367,890	38.3	397,690	463,975	48.3
South Carolina, .	265,892	321,780	48.2	290,379	369,848	55.4
Tennessee, .	290,549	294,385	27.7	364,697	410,722	38.7
Texas, .	189,423	256,223	24.1	221,703	316,432	29.7
Virginia, .	390,913	360,495	34.0	445,893	430,352	40.6

These figures tell their own story. They are true, uncompromising, unsentimental. They mean that as to the great problem growing out of the war no solution has been reached. They show that ignorance increases upon our hands, rather than diminishes. If then we seek safety in ignorance, very well; and, if not, not.

That the nation should be interested in a condition of things which has the most vital national importance, is natural. In some shape, the States as communities will survive forever; but the survival of the union of the States must depend upon the common interests, the general intelligence and the diffused good feeling of the people in all of them. A free union based upon ignorance, it is folly to expect. Moreover, it is felt by all that the nation bears a direct and actual responsibility for the present condition of the South. The steps taken there were taken by national authority, the objects were national, and the burden of remedy is national. The South may say and does say with justice and good faith that she ought not to be expected to bear for the general good a special burden. Her situation is less favorable than that of the North, she suffered more by the war, her people have not been so prosperous, the burden of white illiteracy is great, and it is unreasonable to expect that alone and unaided she can successfully cope with the task which confronts her.

And what then? The answer is the one which has been again and again made, and which commends itself to every impartial student of the circumstances. The nation is charged with responsibility, confronted by duty, and actuated by the interest of self-protection. It is entirely able to meet its responsibility, perform its duty, and protect its future. It can, and it must, specially aid the work of education in the South at the same time that it encourages and supports the work of public education in all sections. That this aid should be given liberally, is evident from the nature of the case, which is as serious as it is urgent. That it should be given quickly, is equally plain; for the exigency is plain and increasing.

To the argument which these facts so strongly make for themselves, what answer is made? Is any answer made worthy of a moment's attention? We think not. It is cavilled that the work of education is not a function of the general Government, and it is pretended that the rights of the States are endangered by national solicitude for the diffusion of intelligence. These cavils are idle and shallow. The aid from the national swelling and redundant revenues should go to the States, and be by them applied. Let their school systems alone. Let the people of the States organize and administer their schools as now. In the best possible state of things, they must rely largely for the support of their schools upon the taxation which they impose and pay voluntarily; the funds from national sources will be an aid, and the aid that is needful, but only an aid. The work is primary, and the people in the future as in the past must guard and direct it themselves.

To those who care for the future of the nation, and who do not believe that free institutions built upon ignorance are well founded, we commend the facts of the situation. A plainer case or a plainer duty there could hardly be.

THE PEOPLE ARE THE SAME.

THE people of the United States, whether considered as citizens of the States separately or of the nation bodily, are the same persons.

They therefore are interested not to waste nationally what would be useful to them separately.

They will demand, when the facts are comprehended, that no source of revenue available to them as a whole, and not available otherwise, shall be sacrificed while their separate necessities remain pressing.

They will see that what aids them from the national direction aids them as to all their other relations,—State, county, township, municipal.

They will decide that to throw away money out of the national pocket when it is full, because of a pretended difficulty in transferring it to the State and local pockets, is folly; *for both pockets belong to the same people.*

WEEKLY NOTES.

WE do not know what opportunities Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE may have had between the years 1861 and 1865 for ascertaining and judging the character of the effort made by that portion of the American people which insisted upon preserving the Union, nor do we know with whom he associated during that time,—from whom he may have received the impressions which he has recorded in his article in the September issue of the *North American Review*. It seems likely that his associations were with persons whose estimate of the conflict was so sordid that he misjudged from them the motives of the Northern people generally. He may have frequented company of such sort that he assumed from it the baseness of the whole Union effort.

If this were not so, it is hard to see how anyone admitted into the circle of contributors to a leading American magazine could print such a shameful paragraph as this:

"The South had fought to maintain an inequality of personal rights and an aristocratic form of society. The North had fought, not in a crusade for equality and against aristocracy, but for money; for the riches which it had acquired, and that the newly-developed means for acquiring riches might not be destroyed; for nothing else. After the first flush of enthusiasm caused by the bombardment of Fort Sumter—'firing on the flag,'—had subsided, before which no insult, no defiance, and notably, very notably, no enthusiasm for liberty and equality, had been able to awaken enough fighting spirit in the North to lead the administrators of the Federal Government to take any important steps for its preservation,—after this excitement had subsided, and yet the war must needs be prosecuted or the Government be destroyed, the contest became one of money for the sake of money. The war was virtually carried on by the moneyed men, the business men, of the North. They furnished its 'sinews'; and this they did for their own purposes and in their own interests. Many of them grew rich by means of the war; most of them saw that in its successful prosecution lay their future prosperity. The war-time was a money-making time, and the war was a money-making process. The Federal Government was victorious simply because it had the most men and the most money on its side; and it had the most men because it had the most money. The Confederate cause failed simply because its men and its money were exhausted; for no other reason. Inequality came to an end in the South; equality was established throughout the Union; but the real victors were the money-makers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, railway men, monopolists and speculators. It was their cause that had triumphed under the banner of freedom."

Two forms of disgrace attach to such a statement, and especially to the passage beginning, "the North had fought," and ending "for nothing else." These are, first, that the statement is false as a record of historical fact; and, second, that it is a base libel upon the people who maintained the war for the Union to its successful close. To falsely represent the nature of the Northern effort, is unpatriotic and contemptible; but to traduce the Union soldiers who died and who yet live, proud of their great work, is infamous.

For the fact is utterly different from the statement which this libeller makes. The Union defence at no time received its impulsion from the desire "for money." On the contrary, nothing began and nothing sustained the contest on the part of the North but the widespread and earnest nationalism of the people. At the beginning, "when Sumter was fired on," the flush of patriotic ardor was greatest, no doubt; but the flame then kindled did not expire. If it had expired, no use of money could have started it again. For the money power, important as it was in the equipment and feeding of the armies, the fitting and arming of ships, the purchase of material and the sustenance of families at home, was but the adjunct of the patriotic force which put armies in the field and inspired them with a courageous purpose. No calumny upon the American people could be more shameful than such a perversion of the facts as this person has chosen to print. It will be, no doubt, rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue of everyone, at home or abroad, who hates the nationality which the American flag now symbolizes; and it is correspondingly a badge of infamy to the writer. If it were true, it would still be disgraceful to an American to declare it; but as

it is utterly without truth the disgrace is infinitely increased. As a falsifier, Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE should be obliged to do penance on his knees before such shrines as the Memorial Hall in Cambridge and the monument at Gettysburg; and as a traducer of brave men he should be lashed over the distance that separates the places where he kneels.

THE Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is already taking steps to have an appropriate celebration of the formation of the county. The event occurred in September, 1784, and it is the centennial anniversary that is to be celebrated. Montgomery was originally part of Philadelphia County, which was itself one of PENN's three originals,—Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester.

A VERY PRECISE and a very disagreeable description is given by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the nature of the London water-supply. After saying that five of the metropolitan water companies draw their supply—about sixty-eight million gallons a day,—from the Thames, and that upon the drainage area of that river there are nine hundred thousand people, sixty thousand horses, one hundred and sixty thousand cattle, nine hundred thousand sheep, and one hundred and twenty thousand pigs, all of whose sewage and refuse pass into the river, he says:

"After filtration, this water is sent to London. It is considered very satisfactory when filtration removes twenty-eight per cent. of the organic impurities, leaving seventy-two per cent. to be supplied in solution to the consumer. The companies derive a gross annual income of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling for this supply. . . . If it were possible for these companies to have a reservoir containing sixty-eight million gallons of absolutely pure water, and into it were allowed to go the contents of water-closets, household slops and manufacturing refuse of one hundred and twelve thousand people in the same proportion in which they respectively enter the Thames at the present time, and in addition as much of the manure of seven thousand horses, twenty thousand cattle, one hundred and twelve thousand sheep, and fifteen thousand pigs, as could find its way there, and if twenty-eight per cent., or even fifty per cent., of these organic impurities were removed by filtration, is there any householder in London who would use it for drinking and domestic purposes? Yet this is *pro rata* what they uncomplainingly receive and use every day."

A FRIEND kindly calls our attention to an omission in our list of books relating to the Luther centennial. A good biography of Luther, by Professor Wackernagel of Muhlenberg College, has appeared in an English translation in the *Pilger* publishing-house at Reading. Professor Wackernagel is a son of the eminent hymnologist and historian of literature, professor at Basel. We also learn that Dr. John G. Morris has published a list more complete than ours of those parts of Luther's works which have appeared in English translations.

We were wrong in saying that Koestlin's more elaborate biography of Luther in two volumes is to appear in an English translation. It is the briefer, more popular, illustrated work,—that which Mr. Froude reviewed.

IN case of a collision between Great Britain and Ireland, the make-up of the British army would become a matter of importance. Recent returns show that the proportion of Irishmen in the service has declined notably. There are 85,792 men in the service, distributed as follows:

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Total.
English, . . .	8,579	11,565	2,633	39,084	61,861
Scotch, . . .	984	966	373	5,478	7,801
Irish, . . .	1,114	2,373	248	12,395	16,130

THE LAST OF THE BOURBONS.

THE death of the Comte de Chambord is an event which has deep interest to the historical student, just as the extinction of a prominent species in the animal kingdom would rivet the attention of the naturalist. Henri V., as he was pleased to style himself, was the last of one of the most remarkable and perhaps the most despicable races in all history. For nearly eleven hundred years, the name of Bourbon has been known in France, and for two hundred years it gave rulers to the French throne. Its alliances bound it to every dominant family in Europe. Bourbon blood mingled with the blood of the Medici, of the Hapsburgers, of the Braganzas, of the Carignans, of the Stuarts. Bourbon ideas—the divine right of kings, the oppression of the people, licentiousness and cruelty,—once, and that not very long ago, held down liberalism in half the capitals of the Continent. If we go back two hundred years, we find the "Grand Monarque," the most illustrious of the Bourbons, at the summit of his glory. France led the world, and the little, cowardly, immoral, heartless Louis XIV. led France. His cruel minister, Louvois, with the aid of the great Condé and Turenne, had just added territory, including Strasburg, to the Crown possessions. The ingenuous Corneille, the artificial Racine and Boileau, the clever La Fontaine, the inimitable Molière, and the eloquent Fenelon and Bossuet, had produced works which made that the golden age of French literature. The art of conversation reached a point which it has never since surpassed. Manners and etiquette pushed into the front rank of studies. Boasts were frequent of the

unprecedented enlightenment, of the dazzling elegance, of that period and that court. Never a word about the peasant; never a hint about the brotherhood of the nobles and the priests with the "third estate."

Coming down another century, we discover Louis XVI., the best of all the Bourbons, except Henri IV., just entering the rapids by which he was hurried into the whirlpool of the Revolution. In the interval, Louis XIV. had died, and Louis XV. for nearly sixty years had, by the aid of his mistresses and confessors, broken every law of God and heaven. France was no longer first in Europe. Frederick of Prussia held the balance of power, while Austria and Russia were formidable rivals. Pompadours, and Du Barrys, and royal cooks, wasted the substance of the French nation. Duplicity was the characteristic of the king in public, bestiality in private. The people were starving; what recked he? The taxes were exorbitant; what mattered it? "After me, the deluge," was the motto of this monarch, of whom history has recorded no redeeming trait. And the deluge came as never before. Its waves of blood swept down throne, and priesthood, and aristocracy; thousands of heads which had bent servilely to the Bourbon sovereign sank into the angry tide. King and queen, duke and bishop, philosopher and poet, poured out the wine of life into the thirsty saw-dust of the scaffold. The slaves had seized the whips, and were paying back their task-masters' lashes. During five and twenty years, French soil was too hot for the foot of any Bourbon. The wonder is that after that deluge, in which the detested race was well-nigh swamped, it should ever have come back,—that the very men who had stood beside Mirabeau and Danton, and St. Just and Napoleon, should have once more bowed to a Bourbon ruler. But they did. Louis XVIII., a feeble old man, and Charles X., a bigoted Jesuit, for nearly half a generation revived the traditions of their house. Then came the gust of 1830, which carried off the old court and its ways like dead leaves in autumn. Since that time, the hopes of the Bourbons have been withering. The tree which bore the poisonous fruit was stripped of all but the Comte de Chambord, who grew and ripened, and yet France would not pluck. Now he, too, has dropped from the bough, and the tree is dead.

Personally, the last of the Bourbons was less obnoxious than his predecessors. Being of a weak nature, he afforded amusement, and was never guilty of doing France any harm. But it is curious to notice that upon him the lessons of the past hundred years were lost. He believed as confidently in the divine right of kings, in throttling free speech, in religious persecution, in oppressing the people, as the worst of his race. Had he come to the throne, he would probably have been prevented by his weakness from putting many of these principles into practice, but he could never have been a progressive ruler.

Historical research has changed the verdict of posterity upon the Borgias. The Medici towards the end of their career were degenerate and cruel, but on the whole the world could ill spare the great members of that family. The Stuarts were not altogether bad. Even among the later Cæsars are to be found some who were not brutes. The House of Brunswick cannot boast of intellect, but it has retained some reverence for virtue in the abstract. But what shall we say of the House of Bourbon? Who will come forward with proofs to show that its offspring ever respected truth, or honesty, or virtue, or humanity? Henri IV., its ablest member, foreswore his religion for Paris; Louis XIII. was weak; Louis XIV. was faithless; Louis XV. was the epitome of vice. If all the tears which uncounted millions of Bourbon subjects wept unheeded—if all the cries of anguish sent up by wronged women, by enslaved peasants, by noble men pent up in Bastilles,—could be gathered, such a tempest would be seen as no other line of Christian monarchs ever caused. As long as their deeds are remembered, the Bourbons will remain without a rival in all that is most degraded, most cruel, most dishonest, and most brutal. Mammon never had more devoted disciples than they.

W. R. T.

LITERATURE.

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.*

CHARLES YRIARTE, well known for his publications *de luxe*,—his books on Florence, and Venice, and Rimini, with a wealth of illustration and exquisite typography,—has recently issued a study of the story of Francesca da Rimini in prose and poetry, with drawings after Ingres and Ary Scheffer, a portrait of Dante, and contemporary vignettes. He sketches the history of the two families, the Polentas and the Malatestas, tells the story as Dante learned it from his contemporaries and Boccaccio from the archives, discusses the mooted question of the scene of the famous tragedy, and brings to light a great deal of curious and instructive information as to the manners and morals of family life in mediæval Italy. At Rimini, at Pesaro, and at San Arcangelo, Yriarte has exhumed all that throws light on the fate of Francesca and her lover, and their murderer, her husband and his brother. Dante has given the legend a permanence that can never be

* "Françoise de Rimini dans la Légende et dans l'Histoire, avec Vignettes et Dessins Inédits d'Ingres et d'Ary Scheffer." By Charles Yriarte. Paris: Rothschild, 1883.

shaken, and its reproduction in poetry and in painting, in opera and drama, will keep it familiar in the memory of those who care little and know nothing of the real history of the epoch it illustrates.

Dante in his fifth canto has immortalized Francesca da Rimini, and he lived so near the time of the story indissolubly connected with her name that it has proved a source of much discussion to his commentators, who have expended volumes on its illustration. Her father was a nobleman of Ravenna, where his family had lived at least since 1169; and there a century later its chief, made consul of Ravenna in reward for his brilliant services in the battle-field by Rudolph of Hapsburg, gave his daughter Francesca in marriage to Giovanni di Malatesta, son of the Lord of Rimini, who had won his honors from the Pope. Muratori and Clementini say that the marriage was part of a bargain by which the Lord of Rimini helped the Lord of Ravenna to put down some threatened rebellion. Boccaccio, followed by Litta and Tontini, ascribe it to the reconciliation between two contending factions led by the neighboring chiefs, who thus sealed a lasting peace by the union of their children. There was, indeed, a double marriage; for a brother of Francesca was married to a sister of her husband and murderer, and while Francesca was married about 1275 the second marriage of the younger brother and sister-in-law is fixed a little earlier, so that the families were intertwined in closest relationship.

Francesca was presumably a girl of sixteen or seventeen at the time of her marriage, and her husband was about thirty, and from his services in the field his name and his characteristics are both fully set forth in contemporary manuscripts preserved in Rimini. He was distinguished alike by his military genius and his personal defects, and his family misfortune did not prevent his gaining great honors and making a second marriage. His daughter by Francesca is mentioned in the will of her grandfather, who suggests that her father should not be disturbed about her mother's dowry, while the five children of the second marriage saw their father die quietly at Rimini in 1304. The third member of the little group, Paolo, was surnamed "the Beautiful," and although the younger was married at seventeen, in 1269, to a girl of fifteen, who thus shared with her husband a lordship which on the death of her father had passed to his grandfather. The story is told in their marriage contract, preserved at Tosti and reprinted in various historical works, as an important link in the succession of the political alliances by which the Malatestas and Polentas, in securing peace to their territories, brought such a world of woe into their families. Dante tells the story in such perfect fashion that no word of indecency or suggestion of impropriety stains his pages. He was a contemporary; for, born at Florence in 1265, he was ten years old when Francesca was married, and in 1282 he might have seen her lover, Paolo, in Florence, where he was captain and conservator of the peace. Dante, too, poet, ambassador, soldier, after hearing the sad story of Francesca told to weeping auditors by wandering *improvvisatori*, in his own exile sought refuge at Ravenna, in the very house in which she was born, under the roof of Guido Novello da Polenta, poet and warrior, and grandson of that Guido who was the father of Francesca; and to his host Dante had dedicated his poem on the death of Henry VII.

The "Divine Comedy" was written at Rome in April, 1300, when Dante was ambassador of the Republic of Florence, and, Boniface VIII, having ordered the first jubilee, Dante, inspired by religious enthusiasm, wrote the verses that are now familiar throughout the world of art and literature. It was but fifteen years after the event, and the story was just beginning to pass from history into legend, when the poet in a few words touched it with immortality and converted the fleeting drama into imperishable tragedy, with the pathos of a genius that was soon to bear the test of his own great grief. In 1307 began his own wanderings, and in 1317 he accepted the hospitality of Guido Novello, remaining under his sheltering care until his death in 1321. He had ceased to have a country of his own; for in a letter that showed he was as great a patriot as he was poet he refused to bow beneath the yoke that marked the end of liberty in his native city. Guido paid tribute to the poet who had converted the error of his ancestress into a poem that has charmed the world to forget her sins in the memory of her sufferings and the horror of her expiation. When Dante died, Guido ordered a stately funeral and himself delivered an oration in which he laid special stress on Dante's great service in substituting Italian for Latin; but his own exile enabled the Venetian *prætor*, Bembo, father of the famous cardinal, to secure the honor of giving the great poet a final resting-place; and a monument designed by one of the great Venetian artists of the fifteenth century, the famous Pietro Lombardi, which was completed in 1483, still holds its place of honor in the church where once lay the dust of Dante in Ravenna.

Yriarte has traced the book that was read no more on that fatal day back to its original, and finds that it was no other than the "Romance of Launcelot of the Lake, Knight of the Round Table," and gives the exact passage that was to end the loves and the lives of the two sinning heroes of Dante's verse. Contemporary chroniclers—Battaglia, whose record ends in 1385, and the Venetian Gradenigo, whose manuscript still remains unpublished at Rimini, covering the period between 1389 and 1399,—both tell in detail as if it were a pure romance the story of Francesca and Paolo. Serravalle prepared in 1416 a Latin commentary

for the Council of Constance, in which he is followed by Baldo di Branchi in 1454, giving the story of the angry husband's suspicion, discovery and revenge. Later researches have traced among the records of law-suits, wills, marriage settlements, judicial decisions, the answers to questions as to the ages of all the parties to the tragedy, the number of Paolo's children, the name of that of Francesca, and the exact locality; and on this point there has been a lively battle waged between the claimants of that distinction for respective towns seeking to establish theirs as the scene of such a marked event. Yriarte sketches the history of Ravenna and Rimini from the earliest date down to the time of Dante's story, and fixes it by the inscription found on a fragment of a wall unearthed in the Fortress of Pesaro in 1856, which shows that in 1285 Giovanni "the Crookbacked," the husband of Francesca, was the *podesta* of Pesaro, and went thence, on a hint from some servant of the family, to do the deed that has immortalized the three. Brunetto Latini, Dante's own teacher, is the authority for the statement that the law forbade a *podesta*, or chief magistrate, to take his wife with him to the city in which he bore sway. A prefect of the archives of the Vatican, Marini, tries hard to show that Francesca was living at San Arcangelo, in the fortress seized and held by the Malatestas as a pledge of their victory. All tradition, most history, and Silvio Pellico's "Tragedy of Francesca," place the scene of the murder at Rimini. Byron would have chosen it, if he had ever completed the task he had sketched out in a letter to Murray; and Leigh Hunt is authority enough for the American poet, whose drama is now one of the popular tragedies on the acting stage. In Rimini itself there is preserved intact a piece of the silk taken from the dresses worn by Francesca and Paolo, rescued from the common grave in which they were buried, and attested by a book published in Rimini in 1581.

The ideal Francesca, vivified by poets, painters, sculptors and musicians, is of a lovely and beautiful woman, sacrificed by a harsh father to a deformed and brutal soldier, and erring in a moment of weakness with an early lover from whom she had been separated by treachery. The sober truth is that married at eighteen in 1275 she was twenty-eight when she died, leaving a daughter who bore her mother's name. Her husband, Giovanni, was, it is true, deformed; but he was a famous soldier and a successful leader, and having married at thirty killed his wife when he was forty, and the day after married another wife, leaving a grand-nephew who poisoned two of his three wives, but remained constant to his mistress, loudly praised by the poets of the sixteenth century, but without securing fame. Paolo was undoubtedly a handsome man, famous, indeed, for his beauty, but hardly for his constancy to Francesca; for six years before he first met Francesca he was married and had two children. Even when he was in the pay of the city of Florence, in 1283, he got leave of absence; and some chroniclers think it was rather to see Francesca than his own interesting family that he returned to Rimini. Born in 1253, his gallant career ended in his thirty-second year, but his sturdier brother survived until 1304, although Francesca and Paolo have enjoyed an immortality in Dante's simple verses. Such is in substance the story told by Yriarte, with its wealth of suggestive illustration.

"MARY LAMB."—(By Mrs. Anne Gilchrist. "Famous Women" Series. Boston: Roberts Bros., 1883.)—There is not a single name in this series of biographies to which the appellation of "famous woman" more justly belongs than to Mary Lamb. It is true that her contributions to literature have not been great. However important it may be to provide good reading for young minds, it is not likely that her "Tales from Shakespeare" or her "Mrs. Leicester's School" would have earned for her the wide interest with which she is regarded; but she lived in her friends, and through them was glorified. She was the "main prop" of her delightful brother, the friend of Coleridge and Wordsworth, and the intimate acquaintance of John Howard Payne.

The very method of the book before us gives a good insight into the character of "Elia's" adviser and supporter. A direct narrative of her life is wanting. She as well as her brother was too modest, too unselfish, to think of preserving journals or notes, or even the correspondence which might have furnished the material for such a narrative. Her own correspondence, that of Charles with her friends when she unhappily was unable to reply to their letters, together with the "memoirs" and "reminiscences" of friends and intimates, give us an outline rather than a finished picture of Mary Lamb. A sensitive and misunderstood, though not ill-treated, child, she found comfort in acting mother to Charles, her junior by ten years. Later, when her mind became unhinged and in a moment of insanity she killed her own mother, it seemed as though her career were ended and a mad-house her residence for life. But the firmness with which her brother insisted on bringing her back to the world, his resolution of devoting his life to her, and his tenderness in providing for her at the almost annual returns of her malady, were repaid to himself and his friends by her gentleness, her aid and her sympathy when she had again returned to her normal state. Her own words in a letter to Sarah Stoddart, afterwards Mrs. Hazlitt, show how close and sympathetic was her intercourse with her gifted brother: "By 'secrecy' I mean you both want the habit of telling each other at the moment everything that happens,—where you

go and what you do,—that free communication of letters and opinions just as they arrive, as Charles and I do, and which is, after all, the only groundwork of friendship." Her essay "On Needlework," the most vigorous piece of writing left us, shows an anticipation of economic views in regard to woman's work which even our own day has not fully realized.

Mary Lamb's joys and sorrows, triumphs and defeats, friendships (enemies she had none), are quaintly set forth in this little volume; but the psychological study of her madness which furnished consciousness without responsibility and recollection without remorse Mrs. Gilchrist has left for future investigation.

CYRUS ADLER.

"STANDARD LIBRARY" SERIES.—Of the "Standard Library," published by Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, we have No. 94, being "Scottish Characteristics," by Paxton Hood (pp. 247. \$0.25). Mr. Hood is a veteran book-maker, and his compilation cannot be placed beside Dean Ramsay's classical work on the same subject. But the subject is a broad one and peculiarly tempting to book-makers, several of whom have attempted a book on the same subject. As might have been expected, a good many of the stories are venerable, and a few doubtfully Scotch. But in the main the work is well done; and the reader will find, not only amusement, but the materials for the judgment of a staunch, independent, hard-headed and pawkily humorous people. We observe that Mr. Hood makes no discrimination between the Scotch speech of different parts of the kingdom. All is Scotch simply to him, just as British critics confound together the most various types of American character. But there are four types of the Scottish language,—the West Country Scotch of Burns's poems; the Border Scotch of Scott's ballads and some of his novels, and of James Hogg; the Edinburgh Scotch, which Scott at times gives us; and the Aberdeenian Scotch of George Macdonald's novels. This last is the most difficult of all, and its source accounts for the fact noticed by Mr. Hood that even Edinburgh people are not always able to interpret Macdonald's Scotch to their English friends. Is it not Dean Ramsay who tells the story of the Edinburgh lady warning an English friend that she was about to "meet a puir Aberdeenian body who couldna spak English, and wha evan wad say: 'Snib the duir,' instead of 'Sneck the duir'?"?

No. 86 of the same series contains Mr. Grant Allen's very admirable book, "Colin Clout's Calendar." Mr. Allen is a Canadian who has made his home in England and writes almost exclusively on English topics. He is a botanist of the new or evolutionist school, and by all odds the most agreeable writer on the subject in the language. His "Calendar" is a series of studies of what occurs on an English farm in the summer months; and whatever view his readers may take of his Darwinism they will find his studies interesting in the highest degree. His account of the ancestry of our fruit-trees, our wheat and grass crops, our geraniums and other flowers, will be a revelation to many, as will the statement that the real substance of a tree's leafage retires into the stem on the approach of winter, leaving only the empty case to fall a prey to autumn winds. We observe that many American plants have made their way into Europe, and are displacing natives in England and elsewhere. Also, that botanical evidence of the existence of the American continent is found all along the eastern shores of the Atlantic.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE FATE OF MARCEL. By Caleb Harlan, M. D. Pp. 262. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

GUY'S MARRIAGE; OR, THE SHADOW OF A SIN. By Henry Gréville. Translated by Mary Neal Sherwood. Pp. 258. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Honorable Society of Cymrodorion, an organization for the promotion of studies in Welsh history, literature, etc., which has its centre in London, and whose membership includes many of the most distinguished Welsh scholars and authors, issues a handsome publication, *Y Cymrodor* (London: Printed for the Society by Whiting & Co.), in which its collections of material are given. In the most recent number, the principal of the contents is an elaborate and interesting article on the geology of Flintshire and Denbighshire, the two most northern counties of Wales, by D. C. Davies, Esq., F. G. S.; and there are also papers on "Welsh Hymnology," by Rev. Mr. Thomas, vicar of St. Asaph; and the translations of a Cornish song, and a poem of Iolo Goch, the bard, these being by Mr. Howell W. Lloyd, of London, an enthusiastic and accomplished Welsh student. In connection with the geological article, an excellent map of the two shires, and of part of Merionethshire adjoining, is given. The Cymrodorion Society is under the presidency of Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart., M. P., whose fine residence on the Dee is in the immediate neighborhood of the region from which came most of the early Welsh settlers to Southeastern Pennsylvania, between 1682 and 1730.

Portugal's political representative in France is a descendant of the poet Camoens.—R. Worthington has in his new catalogue, now ready for the trade, over two hundred new books and new editions.—Roberts Brothers have in preparation for their "Handy Volume" series a book entitled "Anti-Tobacco," by Abiel Abbott Livermore.

George H. Ellis, Boston, will publish immediately "Darwinism and Morals, and Other Essays," by Frances Power Cobbe.—John Wiley & Sons have published in pamphlet form the first monthly part of a new series of Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera," entitled "Lost Jewels."—John E. Potter & Co. have just issued a new edition of "French Syntax," by Professor Garrison of Washington and Lee University.

Mr. John Morley retired last week from the editorial charge of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in order to give more attention to his Parliamentary and other public duties. It may be remembered that the movement by which he assumed charge of the *Pall Mall* led to a grand rupture in the editorial force of that journal, and the establishment of the rival *St. James Gazette*.

In the "New Plutarch" series there will shortly be published a life of Marie Antoinette, by Miss Sarah Tytler.—Mr. Lewis Morris will publish early next month in London an important volume of poems, chiefly lyrical, but containing also studies in blank verse.—The Government of India has, on the application of the Government of Madras, sanctioned the payment of five thousand rupees to the estate of the late Dr. Burnell, as compensation for the expenditure incurred by him in prosecuting Oriental researches.—A free reference library, art gallery and museum, costing ten thousand pounds sterling, has just been opened by Sir John Lubbock at Oldham, England.

The sale of "Dr. Claudius" is understood to have already come up to within two thousand of "Mr. Isaacs."—*Science Gossip* will hereafter be published by Chatto & Windus.—In *The Critic* of August 25th, Mr. J. H. Morse crosses swords with Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., on the vexed question of Greek in American colleges, and "The Lounger" prints a letter in which Madame Modjeska claims any connection with the poem recently published over her name in the *Denver Tribune*.—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will issue shortly "Among the Mongols on Missions," and "Eastern Women on Missions."

The wish so frequently and publicly expressed, that the theologians would give to the world a more definite statement of the principles on which they consider that the defence of theology and Christianity properly rests as against current agnostic and materialistic arguments, has induced Professor S. Harris of the Yale Theological School to put in the Messrs. Scribner's hands the manuscript of a volume on "The Philosophical Basis of Theism."

Among the new books for young people announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for publication in the autumn, are: "Godfrey Morgan: A Californian Mystery," a story by Jules Verne, and a veritable new "Robinson Crusoe"; a new edition of Mr. Stoddard's books for boys, complete in four volumes; and "The Story of Roland," with illustrations by R. B. Birch, a simple and spirited rendering of the old "Song of Roland," made by Mr. James Baldwin, the author of the excellent "Story of Siegfried," published a year ago.

Harper & Brothers have commenced the publication of a duodecimo edition of their "Franklin Square Library." The first volume of the new series is George Eliot's well-known story, "Sila Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe."—An English daily newspaper has appeared in Paris, called the *Morning News*. It is designed especially for the so-called "American colony."—"La Beatrice di Dante" is a critical study by Professor Vincenzo Termine Trigona, just published in Italy. The author takes the ground that *Beatrice* was a mere symbol, and never had a human existence.—Gregor Samarov's "Peter the Third," a picture of Russian Court life in the last century, has been translated into Dutch by J. V. Hendriks.

Mr. Austin Dobson, besides being engaged on his "Selections from Walpole" for the "Golden Treasury" series, already noted, is preparing a volume of "Selections from Steele," at the request of the Clarendon Press.—The thirty-first annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library is remarkable for containing two special reports, one by Mr. T. W. Higginson on the Theodore Parker collection, and the other by Mr. Thomas S. Perry on the French books in the library.—Dr. Deems has assumed the editorship of a newly-projected monthly, called *Christian Thought*, the initial number of which has just been published. It is the organ of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy.

The *English Illustrated Magazine*, to be issued simultaneously in London and New York by Macmillan & Co., will probably make its first appearance in October. It frankly enters the field against the class of American popular magazines which have invaded England with such signal success, both in respect to its literary contents and the quality of its engravings. It will also compete severely in price, being offered at the low rate of twenty cents a copy, or two dollars a year.

Professor H. Newell Martin of Johns Hopkins University has been appointed Croonian Lecturer of the Royal Society of London for the current year.—Among recent publications of D. Lothrop & Co. is "Donald Grant," a new novel by George Macdonald.—Mr. P. W. Clayden, one of the editors of *The London Daily News*, and a Unitarian clergyman, is the author of a memoir of "Samuel Sharpe, Egyptologist and Bible Translator." Mr. Sharpe was the favorite nephew of Samuel Rogers, the poet, of whom some interesting reminiscences are given in this volume.

A London despatch says: "Dr. Guinsburg, in a report to the managers of the British Museum, declares that the Shapira manuscript of the Book of Deuteronomy is a forgery."—Messrs. Seeley, of London, announce for early publication an English version of the "Eclogues" of Virgil, by the late Samuel Palmer, with fourteen etchings on copper by the author. The translation, which was the favorite occupation of Palmer's later years, was completed in 1872; but some of the etchings were left unfinished at his death, and have now been reproduced in *fac-simile* under the direction of his son, Mr. A. H. Palmer. The work will be published in an edition of one hundred copies, large paper, with proofs, and also in smaller editions.

In the series of volumes on "American Commonwealths" which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in contemplation, the work on several has been assigned. Virginia is announced as now ready, and is by John Esten Cooke; Oregon, in press, is by William Barons, D. D.; and Pennsylvania (by Hon. Wayne MacVeagh), South Carolina (by Hon. William H. Trescot), Maryland (by Wm. Hand Browne), and Kentucky (by Prof. N. S. Shaler), are in preparation. The editorial charge of the series is in the hands of Mr. Horace E. Scudder, and the publishers state that "it is not proposed to give in detail the formal annals of each member of the Union, but to sketch rapidly and forcibly the lives of those States which have had marked influence upon the structure of the nation, or have embodied in their formation and growth principles of American polity."

The scene of Mr. George W. Cable's new novel, "Dr. Sevier," is laid in New Orleans, the time being the eve of the late civil war, a glimpse of the beginning of which is said to be given in the closing chapters. Besides the Creole types, of which Mr. Cable is known as the originator in fiction, this story is said to present a variety of characters of different nationality, drawn with Mr. Cable's well-known insight and sense of humor. The novel will be an important feature of the new volume of *The Century*, the first chapters appearing in the November number.

Mr. Smalley, in his London letter to the New York *Tribune*, says that "it is not yet certain whether Mr. Tennyson, though poet-laureate, has consented to fulfil the Queen's wishes that he would immortalize the late John Brown in verse."

Mr. John H. Hickeox has in preparation a work on "The Authors and Newspapers of Albany," from the introduction of printing to a recent date. ——Another book of the same class is "The Poets of New Hampshire," lately completed by Mr. C. H. Adams, of Claremont, N. H., which gives brief biographical sketches of nearly three hundred writers, with specimens of their work.

ART NOTES.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROS. announce in *Harper's Weekly* of September 1st that the prize of three thousand dollars for the best original drawing to illustrate Domett's "Christmas Hymn" is not to be awarded, none of the designs offered being worthy of the distinction. The drawings were submitted to three competent artists, Messrs. R. Swain Gifford, F. D. Millet and Charles Parsons. These gentlemen have reported to the Messrs. Harper to the above effect, and the publishers in sharing the regret expressed by the judges say that from such a decision there is no appeal. They say, however, that "the competition will be reopened under conditions somewhat modified by suggestions of the judges. Announcement of the subject and conditions of the competition will be made next week." It is understood that the judges passed upon three hundred and thirty-eight designs for the "Christmas Hymn," and thirty-eight were received after the limit of time announced. The subject was an admittedly difficult one, but the result must be called strange. Competitors over twenty-five years of age were barred; but this hardly explains the fact, as stated by the *Weekly*, that the designs were "in great part the work of amateurs or mere beginners."

The members of the New York Etching Club, and a few of the principal wood-engravers who form the Society of American Wood-Engravers, will alone represent America at the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts, which opens at Vienna in September. ——Two paintings of a religious character, by Lucas Cranach, have been found at Wittenberg. ——At the base of a bluff three hundred yards from the site of the house in Westmoreland County, Va., where Washington was born, the Government is about to erect a monument. The site was selected last week.

Specimens of the illustrations prepared for the first number of Macmillan's new magazine, to appear in London in October, are said to indicate a higher class of wood-engraving than characterizes any of the existing English magazines. The new periodical is further to be printed on a superior paper that will show the pictures to the very best advantage. And all this for a sixpence! ——A competition free to Holland and foreign sculptors has been opened for a statue to Hugo Grotius. It will be erected in the market-place at Delft.

A statue of Louis Jacques Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, was unveiled at his birth-place at Cormeilles, near Argentuil, France, on the 27th ult. ——A statue of Lafayette will be unveiled at Le Puy, capital of the Department of Haute-Loire, France, on September 6th. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, General Thibaudin, Minister of War, and Mr. Morton, the American Minister, will be present at the ceremony.

For the Chicago Exposition, which opens September 5th and closes October 20th, there have been shipped from New York some two hundred and fifty works in oil and water-color. Nearly all the principal artists are represented, and many of the works are new. Among them are a large decorative painting—"a treasure-house of art" interior, with figures,—by F. L. Kirkpatrick, of Philadelphia, which is called "A Roman Treasure;" W. T. Richards's "Tintagel Castle, Cornwall," a recent and important work; and E. H. Blashfield's "A Modern Rebecca." ——For the Milwaukee Exhibition, which opens on the following day and closes on the same one, about two hundred and fifty pictures have been sent from the East. The same number has been sent from New York and Philadelphia to the Cincinnati Exposition, September 5th—October 5th.

August Reidel, the German painter of landscape and *genre* pieces, died on the 27th ult., aged 83. His pictures are in many galleries, both public and private. ——Leonce Petit, the caricaturist of the *Journal Amusant*, has been suffering from what was supposed to be paralysis, but which turned out to be less serious. ——The sculptor, Rudolph Siemmering, of Berlin, received a grand gold medal of honor at the Berlin Exhibition. So did the late Viennese architect, Baron Heinrich von Ferstl. ——Barria's statue of Palissy, lately erected in Paris, shows the subject standing by a lighted furnace in a meditative pose, and with a dish in his right hand.

SCIENCE.

IMPORTANT PREHISTORIC DISCOVERY.—The *Union Médicale* of June 2d reports a discovery which, if found to be true, will constitute one of the most important contributions to anthropological science that have as yet been made. It is stated, as gathered from *Nature*, that on piercing a new gallery in a coal mine at Bully-Grenay, in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, France, a cavern was broken into containing intact the fossilized remains of six human bodies,—a man, two women and three children,—associated with which were various arms and utensils in petrified wood and stone, and fragments of mammals and fish. A second cavern contained eleven bodies, with other remains and belongings of the human species. The walls of the same exhibit designs representing combat between men and animals of gigantic size. Several of the bodies are to be exhibited at the *mairie* of Lens, and others will be sent to Lille for scientific inspection. Representatives of the British Museum and of the Academy of Sciences of Paris have been telegraphed for.

THE SUBSIDENCE OF ISCHIA.—The recent destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, which was first attributed to earthquake action, but which the expert seismologist and director of the Vesuvius Observatory, Professor Palmieri, has referred to a subsidence of the crust underlying the town, recalls the famous "earthquake" which in 1855 visited the Upper Rhone Valley in Switzerland, and caused the almost complete destruction of the town of Visp. The circumstances leading to the bringing about of the Swiss catastrophe were directly connected with the enormous deposits of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, which form the substratum of the valley, and into which the percolating waters from the surface found ready access. These for ages past had been gradually removing in solution considerable quantities of the mineral, until eventually the entire region had to a great extent been undermined by a more or less continuous series of subterranean passages or caverns. The weakened cover or crust, being no longer self-supporting, finally fell and produced the local "earthquake"—or, more properly, "earth-fall,"—whose tremors

were felt over a broad area around the destroyed town. Similarly-occasioned earthquakes have at various times been experienced in different parts of Germany and Austria; and not improbably many others not so indicated owed their origin to similar or at least to closely-related circumstances. Whether the same causes were operative in producing the recent subsidence in Ischia, has not yet been definitely determined; but judging from the configuration of the rock-masses of the surrounding region—the abundance of soluble material,—there are strong grounds for believing in the affirmative. If such prove to be the case, then the phenomenon may be considered as having been entirely independent of the late manifestations of activity on the part of Vesuvius.

NATURE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—Professor Lemström, who has been for several years past engaged in investigating the nature and origin of the *aurora*, has finally succeeded in artificially producing the same, or at least of rendering one visible at his will. The apparatus used in Professor Lemström's experiments—which were conducted about the Oratunturi Mountain in Lapland (latitude 67° 21', longitude 27° 17' east of Greenwich), with an elevation of about seventeen hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level,—consists of a bare copper wire several times bent round upon itself in the form of a quadrangle, and furnished along the lines with numerous points soldered on. The quadrangular spiral thus formed, which covered an area on the summit of the mountains of about nine hundred square metres, was supported upon insulators at a height of eight feet above the ground, and connected from the inner end by means of an insulated line with the observing station at the base, where the circuit was conducted through a galvanometer and into the earth. From the day of the completion of the apparatus and as long as the line remained intact, "there appeared almost every night a yellowish-white luminosity around the summit of the mountain, while no such luminosity was seen around any one of the others! The flames were variable in intensity, and in constant oscillation, as though of liquid fire." Spectroscopic examination of the artificially-produced luminosity showed the existence of the true auroral line in the spectrum. Results similar to those here described were also obtained from the Pietarintunturi Mountain, a summit situated about eighty miles further to the north and with about thirty-one hundred feet elevation. Numerous considerations have led Professor Lemström to conclude that the height of the *aurora*, though very variable, has been in almost all cases greatly overestimated, and that it is considerably under the hundred miles that have been attributed to it by many physicists. Professor Lemström further opposes the views that have been lately advanced by Dr. Groneman as to the cosmic origin of the phenomenon; *i. e.*, its production through electricity, as induced by cosmic matter approaching the earth.

COAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.—Although the coal-fields of India taken together cover an estimated area of about thirty-five thousand square miles, and thus in the superficial extent of the measures, as well as in the actual quantity of coal contained therein, stand behind but few other countries, yet it is in only a few and comparatively restricted areas that the operation of coal-mining is worked with success. This is due in part to the very limited or "unworkable" quantity of the mineral as it exists in many localities, and largely to the very great expense connected with its development and subsequent transportation. So great, in fact, is the last that it proves decidedly economical to import coal from foreign countries, except to such localities as may be situated in the immediate neighborhood of the coal-fields. Fully one-third of the annual consumption of coal in India—approximately, one and a half millions of tons,—is derived from foreign sources, being largely brought over as ballast from British ports. We learn from an interesting pamphlet that has recently appeared ("The Development of the Mineral Resources of India." By A. N. Pearson. Bombay, 1883,) that the coal of Raniganj, Bengal, which may be bought at the pit's mouth for the remarkably low figure of from two and a half to three rupees, sold in Calcutta in 1880 for from seven to eight rupees, and in Lahore for no less than fifty rupees; in the present year, the price in the latter town fell to thirty-three rupees. Of the various coal-fields of the country, the principal are situated in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Assam. In the most developed area of the first region, that known as the Satpura Basin, the finest seam, with a thickness of from eighteen to twenty feet, has been entirely consumed by fire (spontaneous ignition). The most important coal-field of the Empire is that of Raniganj, already referred to, whose probable area is estimated at one thousand square miles. The coal exploited from this basin by the collective companies of the district amounted in 1879 to 523,097 tons, and the operation of mining for the same year gave employment to 388,931 men, 194,647 women and 27,277 children, or to an aggregate of 610,855 individuals (over one to every ton of coal). In this field the coal is of inferior quality, below the average English, yielding as in the case of most of the Indian coals about fourteen per cent. of ash. In the Assam district, which contains the best coal, the proportion of ash is reduced to about four per cent., thus comparing favorably with the best English material. The total quantity of coal contained in the united coal-fields of the Empire has been computed by Mr. Oldham, the late superintendent of the Indian Geological Survey, at twenty billion tons. The most extensive seams measure one hundred, one hundred and twenty, and even one hundred and sixty, feet in thickness.

NOTES.—The subject proposed by the Academy of Sciences of Paris for one of the prizes (three thousand francs,) for the year 1882, "To find the origin of the electricity of the atmosphere, and the causes of the great development of electrical phenomena in storm-clouds," remains over for 1885, none of the memoirs presented on the same having been adjudged worthy of the prize by the Academy. Entries will be received up to June 1st, 1885. In conformity with the custom of enforcing the utmost secrecy, the envelopes accompanying the competing memoirs, and containing the names and addresses of their respective authors, will not be opened, except in the case of the successful memoir. ——The engineers appointed by the Russian Government to determine the practicability of turning the waters of the Oxus (Amoo-Daria,) from their present

channel leading into the Sea of Aral, into the Usboi, a channel communicating with the Caspian, have reported adversely to the scheme. For the proper accomplishment of the object, a preliminary canal of two hundred *versets*' length, costing from fifteen to twenty millions of roubles, would have to be constructed. — The report of the "Jeannette" court of inquiry, which has just been published, contains but little valuable information concerning the expedition that has not already appeared in the daily journals. It omits the private journals of De Long and Collins, as well as the general scientific results of the voyage. — The School of Mines of Paris (*Ecole des Mines*), which organizes annual excursions of considerable magnitude in connection with the courses of instruction in geology and mining at the institution, has this year selected Northern Norway and Spitzbergen as the objective points. The students, accompanied by two prominent French naturalists, will be transported by a specially-chartered steamer, placed under command of a competent Arctic navigator. — Through the fire (the result of lightning,) which on the night of July 12th caused the destruction of one of the buildings of the University of Indiana, American science loses one of the most valuable typical collections of objects of natural history found west of the Atlantic border. The entire Owen collection of about eighty-five thousand specimens of geology and mineralogy, the work largely of the pioneer geologist, David Dale Owen, together with the famous ichthyological collections of Professors Jordan and Gilbert, — as bearing upon American ichthyology, probably the most important of the kind in the country, — was completely consumed. The total loss to the institution is estimated at upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. — The next session of the French Association for the Advancement of Science has just been held at Rouen, August 16th-23d. Following its close, the united congresses of the French geographical societies, under the presidency of M. de Lesseps, convened at Douai, August 26th, to remain in session for five days. — The seventh annual congress of Russian scientists will be held in Odessa, from August 30th to September 9th. A. H.

NEWS SUMMARY.

— It is asserted in Chicago that East and West bound freight rates are being freely and almost openly cut, and also that a rebate of ten cents per hundred pounds is being offered grain shippers from Western points, and that a rebate of thirty cents per hundred pounds is being allowed on butterine.

— The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions for the investigation of the reports that several officers in the upper part of South Carolina are systematically swindling the Government by hiring persons to put up old stills in remote places, and then capturing the material in the night-time and obtaining the Government reward of fifty dollars for such seizure. It is alleged that but few of the stills captured in the mountains have been used for illicit distilling.

— The French Government has received a telegram from Admiral Pierre, the French commander in Madagascar, stating that the trial of Mr. Shaw, the English missionary, who was arrested by the French, has resulted in the dismissal of the charge against him, and he has therefore been liberated and has arrived at the island of Reunion.

— United States District Attorney Guthridge, of Eastern Texas, on the 25th ult. handed his resignation, to take effect at once, to Special Agent Wiegand, who has been investigating the Hough assassination and other matters in that district.

— Felipe Cortina, in command of three hundred revolutionists, was recently defeated near Tanjucu, Mexico, by the Federal troops.

— A rich vein of lubricating oil was struck at a depth of thirty feet, fifteen miles from Zanesville, Ohio, on the 24th ult. It is reported to be flowing rapidly.

— A collision occurred on the 26th ult., off Eddystone Light in the English Channel, between the steamer "St. Germain," bound from Havre for New York, and the steamer "Woodburn," from the East by way of the Suez Canal. The "Woodburn" sank immediately after the collision, and eighteen of her crew were drowned. The "St. Germain," which was disabled by the collision, has arrived at Plymouth, where she landed her passengers and those who were saved from the "Woodburn." — On the same date, the steamer "Palermo," bound from Hamburg to Lisbon, collided off Ushant with the steamer "Rivoli," bound from Bilbao to Middlesborough. The latter steamer sank and five persons were drowned.

— The English Parliament was prorogued at 2 A.M. on the 25th ult. The Queen's speech closing the session was read by royal command.

— Plans have been completed for the new silver vault to be built under the cash room of the Treasury Department. It will hold about twenty-three million standard dollars.

— Richards, Power & Co., ship-owners and merchants, of Swansea and London, have failed. Their liabilities are \$1,750,000.

— A fire at Williamsport, Penna., on the 27th ult., destroyed the saw-mill of Finley, Young & Co., and a square of lumber yards, besides several dwellings and barns. It is believed that over twenty-five million feet of lumber were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

— Before O'Donnell, who killed James Carey, the informer, was committed for trial, he said to the magistrate: "I am not guilty of wilful murder. The killing was done in self defence. Carey drew a revolver from his right-hand pocket, and I snatched it and shot him." O'Donnell has been sent from Cape Town to England for trial.

— The amount of wheat available for export in Austria is estimated at five and a half million metric centrales, and the amount of barley at three million metric centrales. It is expected that no rye or oats will be available for export. The Hungarian wheat crop is estimated at a full average, and the Austrian crop at fifteen per cent. below the average.

— Hee Sing, a Chinaman, made application on the 28th ult. in the Superior Court of New York for his papers of naturalization as a citizen of the United States. As he had taken out his first papers in 1880, he did not come under the operation of the Act of Congress of 1882, and his application was granted.

— President Arthur and party intended to remain over Sunday at the Upper Geyser Basin in the Yellowstone Park, but there being insufficient forage for their animals in the vicinity of the camp the party returned to Shoshone Lake, and thence proceeded to Yellowstone Lake, where they were encamped on the 29th ult.

— Violent riots against the Jews occurred at Egerszeg, Hungary, on the 24th and 25th ult., two thousand peasants taking part in the outbreak. They wrecked all the houses and shops of Jews in the place, and shouted: "Murder all Jews!" Troops were called out, but were unable to suppress the violence of the mob until they were reinforced. The rioters also released a number of prisoners. A force of infantry and cavalry has been ordered to proceed to Egerszeg from Buda-Pesth. — On the same dates, outrages of similar kind were reported in various parts of Russia, but the police and troops are acting with energy, and have in most instances promptly suppressed any attempts at crimes against the Jews. At Berchadi, however, eighty houses of Jews have been burned, and their former inmates are without shelter and are suffering great privations.

— A telegram has been received by the French Ministry of Marine from Saigon, dated the 25th ult., announcing that the French bombarded and captured the forts and batteries at the mouth of the Hue River, after a brilliant land attack. The operations occurred August 18th-20th. Seven hundred Annamites were killed during the engagement, but the only casualties suffered by the French were several men slightly wounded. Later despatches state that the King of Annam received M. Harmand on the 23d instant. The King showed complete submission. Annam is compelled by treaty to pay the costs of the war, the French to retain the forts on the Hue River pending payment. The Annamite troops in Tonquin are to be placed at the disposal of General Bouet, the French commander. A prompt settlement of the question at issue is expected.

— The steamer "Riverdale" burst her boiler and sank in the North River, at New York, on the 28th ult. Six persons were killed and ten injured, while a number are reported missing.

— The "Postal Guide" for September will show that there are now 48,049 post-offices in the United States, of which number 2,176 are Presidential offices and 6,373 money-order offices. Since 1876, the number of post-offices has been increased forty per cent.

— At Chicago, on the 27th ult., a conductor of the Chicago and Alton Railroad had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the "spotter" was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. The managers of the road said that "they had discharged a number of suspected conductors, and had employed detectives to keep certain of them under surveillance."

— Prime Minister Sagasta tendered to King Alfonso the resignation of the Ministry of Spain, on the 28th ult. The Prime Minister informed the King of the divergence of opinion in the Cabinet relative to the suspension of Constitutional guarantees, the King's proposed visit to Germany, and certain army measures advanced by the Minister of War, who had expressed a wish to resign. The King, deeming it unnecessary to hasten the crisis, postponed his final resolution concerning the Ministry until he returns from Corunna.

— Volcanic eruptions began on the 26th ult., on the island of Krakatoa, near Java. It was thought at first that the disturbance would be confined to that comparatively unimportant locality; but on the 28th and 29th ults. the disorder showed itself a widespread one. The many volcanoes of Java became affected, and it is feared that the end of the disaster will show it to have been one of the most frightful known in the history of volcanic eruptions. A despatch from Batavia says that the towns of Anjer, Tjiringine and Telokbelong have been destroyed. It also says that all the light houses in the Sunda Straits have disappeared, and that where the mountain of Kramatun formerly stood the sea now flows. The aspect of the Sunda Straits is much changed and navigation is dangerous. Thousands of lives are reported lost, and the money losses are beyond computation.

— The Comte de Chambord, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, died at Frohsdorf on the 24th ult., aged 63. — The London Missionary Society has received a telegram announcing that the Queen of Madagascar died on July 13th.

DRIFT.

— Commenting on the analysis of the electoral votes of 1884 presented in THE AMERICAN a week ago, the Raleigh (N.C.) *News and Observer* (Dem.) says: "We do not believe in taking too sanguine a view of political campaigns before they are fought, but the outlook just now is that the Republicans will hardly have one hundred and twenty-five electoral votes out of four hundred and one. Evidently THE AMERICAN is a paper of great expectations."

— Pope Leo III. is becoming known as a poet, his effusions, however, being confined to the Latin tongue. *St. James's Gazette* says of them: "We have looked through the volume of verses just published, and we can say with absolute certainty that any average Eton boy could give points to His Holiness in the matter of Latin verses. But, of course, as the work of a Pope it will have a certain circulation; and it is at least as well worth perusing as the little volumes which formed the stock of the Milan and Florence book-sellers in the last century."

— At the closing session of the Fifth International Congress of Orientalists, held in Berlin, September, 1881, it was decided to hold the sixth congress in Leyden, in the year 1884, and a commission consisting of Oriental scholars residing at this place was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. In view of the fact that there will be an international colonial exposition at Amsterdam during the present year, the commission, after consulting the proper authorities, has decided to call together the Congress one year earlier. Accordingly, a circular printed in Dutch and French has been sent to members and others to assemble at Leyden from the 10th to the 15th of September, 1883, for the Sixth International Congress of Orientalists. The language and people of Polynesia will form a chief topic of consideration, and in connection with the Congress there will also be an exposition of curious products of literature, manuscripts, valuable books, etc. The call is signed by R. Dozy as president, A. Kuennen as vice-president, and M. J. de Goeje and C. P. Tiele as secretaries. Membership can be secured by forwarding six Holland florins to Dr. M. W. Pleyle, treasurer, Leyden.

COMMUNICATION.

THE MODERN HYMNOLOGY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I say very justly that Matthew Arnold's judgment in denying broadly to English hymns the rank of poetry "is altogether too sweeping." You add: "There is promise of a good time coming, when a hymn will be required to have something in it beyond religious commonplace."

It seems to me that that good time has already come in "the best collections in use in the churches." There is, indeed, still quite too much "religious commonplace" in our hymn-books, and tune-books also; but we have been "mending in this matter in recent years" more than you seem to admit. Bonar, Keble, Waring, and others, are named as instances of "a new era." There are many others of equal and superior merit, whose hymns are rapidly coming into use. While Watts and Wesley still stand at the head in all of our principal hymn-books (and are likely to for years to come), there are in our latest and best collections a large proportion of the choicest lyrics in the language,—as worthy to be called poetry, to say the least, as anything that Matthew Arnold has written. Let me refer to a few of these authors and their hymns: Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Rev. William Walsham Howe, Mrs. C. F. Alexander, Rev. H. W. Baker, Bishop Wordsworth, Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Rev. H. Twells, and others, in England; Bishop A. C. Coxe, Rev. Ray Palmer, Bishop George W. Doane, and others, in America. Where can you find anything farther removed from commonplace than such hymns as these:

"He is gone,—a cloud of light
Has received Him from our sight."—Stanley.
"Thine arm, O Lord, in days of old,
Was strong to heal and save."—Plumptre.
"Uplift the banner! let it float,
Skyward and seaward, high and wide."—Bishop Doane.
"At even, ere the sun was set,
The sick, O Lord! around Thee lay."—Twells.
"Light of the lonely pilgrim's heart,
Star of the coming day."—Sir Edward Denny.
"The golden gates are lifted up,
The doors are opened wide."—Mrs. Alexander.
"Lord God of morning and of night,
We thank Thee for Thy gift of light."—Palgrave.
"O Master! it is good to be
High on the mountain, here with Thee."—Stanley.

These are specimens which might be greatly extended of the new and better class of hymns now coming into use in our best collections, such as "Hymns and Songs of Praise," "Songs for the Sanctuary," "The Evangelical Hymnal," etc. Moreover, the best modern collections omit those dreary and mournful hymns that were sung so much, fifty or a hundred years ago, such as:

"Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound;
Mine ears, attend the cry."
"'Tis a point I long to know;
Oft it causes anxious thought."
"Behold the aged sinner goes,
Laden with guilt and heavy woes."

I find two of Mr. Mackellar's hymns in the collections on my shelves, viz.:

"There is a land immortal,
The beautiful of lands."
"In the vineyard of our Father,
Daily work we find to do."

Yours, truly,

M. K. CROSS.

Waterloo, Iowa, August 24th, 1883.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 30.

AT Chicago, the quotations for grain are generally lower than a week ago, wheat being off about a cent and a half a bushel, and corn a fraction. The change in the latter for future delivery is very slight, however. Advices from the South concerning the cotton crop have been generally less favorable, and in many sections the prospect is that the yield will be materially reduced by drought and other causes. The money market in Philadelphia is less stringent, and in New York continues easy, with low quotations on call. The stock markets have experienced variable conditions, having been alternately struggling for a revival of spirit and again depressed by a return of weakness. It remains evident that persons outside are unwilling to take those stocks which have been most severely handled by speculative influences, but there has been and is considerable cautious purchasing of those which, having shared in the depression without violent fluctuation, are apparently quoted below their value. As a rule, the quotations given below are lower than those given a week ago, though in some instances there is a slight advance.

The statement of the New York banks on the 25th ultimo showed a loss of \$1,057,825 in surplus reserve, leaving them \$5,821,825 in excess of legal requirements. Their specie decreased \$1,407,400, leaving their stock of it \$59,829,300. The Philadelphia banks in their statement of the same date showed an increase in the item of national bank notes of \$38,437. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$600,284, in reserve of \$551,408, in due from banks of \$61,883, in due to banks of \$933,297, in deposits of \$233,469, and in circulation of \$23,114. The Philadelphia banks had \$4,009,000 loaned in New York.

The exports of specie from New York last week reached \$890,807, counting in several sums from the week before which were reported too late to appear in the account for that week. Only \$58,000 of the whole amount were in gold, the remainder, \$832,805, being silver and a part of it (\$117,500,) American trade dollars. The imports of specie at New York last week amounted to \$1,380,941. The movement for the year last week thus far (at New York,) is very closely balanced, the total exports being \$9,784,899 and the imports \$9,624,377.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	August 29.	August 22.
Central Pacific,	64 1/8	65 1/8
Canada Southern,	50 1/2	51
Denver and Rio Grande,	25 1/2	24 1/8
Delaware and Hudson,	104 3/8	108
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	118 1/4	121 1/8
Erie,	28 1/8	28 1/4
Lake Shore,	99 1/8	105
Louisville and Nashville,	42 1/8	44 1/4
Michigan Central,	81 1/4	83 1/2
Missouri Pacific,	95	95
Northwestern, common,	120 1/2	122 1/4
New York Central,	114 3/8	115 1/8
Ontario and Western,	20 1/8	20
Pacific Mail,	31 1/8	30 1/2
St. Paul,	100 1/8	101 1/8
Texas Pacific,	25 3/4	25 1/8
Union Pacific,	87 1/2	87 1/8
Wabash,	18 1/8	18
Wabash, preferred,	30 1/8	31
Western Union,	76 1/8	76 1/4

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	August 29.	August 22.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	56 1/4	57 1/8
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	24 1/8	25 1/8
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	43	42 1/2
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	69	69 bid
Northern Pacific, common,	37 1/8	40 1/4
Northern Pacific, preferred,	70 1/8	76 1/8
Northern Central Railroad,	54 1/4	56 bid
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, common,	12 1/8	12
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, preferred,	23	
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	67	68 bid
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	191	190 bid
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	16 1/2	18 asked
New Jersey Central,	79 1/8	82 1/8

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4 1/2%, 1891, registered,	112 1/4	112 1/8
United States 4 1/2%, 1891, coupon,	113 1/8	113 1/2
United States 4%, 1907, registered,	119 1/8	119 1/2
United States 4%, 1907, coupon,	119 1/8	119 1/2
United States 3%, registered,	103 1/4	103 1/8
United States currency 6s, 1895,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	133	

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for July, 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, shows:

An decrease in gross earnings of	\$ 18,200
An increase in expenses of	136,159
A decrease in net earnings of	\$ 154,359
The seven months of 1883, as compared with the same period in 1882, show :	
An increase in gross earnings of	\$ 1,683,533
An increase in expenses of	1,509,188
An increase in net earnings of	\$ 174,345

All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the seven months of 1883 show a surplus over all liabilities of \$309,690, being a decrease, as compared with the same period of 1882, of \$45,340.

Concerning the money market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* to-day says that it is "easy, with an ample supply of funds to accommodate all demands. In this city, call loans are quoted at four and a half and five per cent., and good commercial paper at five and six per cent. At New York, for commercial paper there is but little demand, and the quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, five and a half and six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and six and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at one and a half and two per cent. all day."

The Iowa corn and oats crops are very large,—the former the greatest ever raised in that State. The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society says as to corn: "Reports from all counties in the State show as follows: Eighty report the largest crop and prospective yield ever known; ten report one-eighth less than average; and nine report two-thirds of an average crop. The average yield will be nearly up to the average yield in the past, and the largely increased acreage will make the crop the largest in the history of the State. The farmers only fear that there will be so much corn in the State that prices will be down to those of Granger days. The oat crop, being so enormous in yield, has greatly increased this fear of the farmers."

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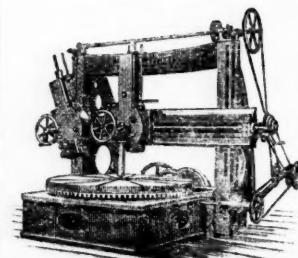
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